Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 1 by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Kansas, 2014

	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
Characteristic		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	8,640	2,970	450	880	1,640	5,670	2,500	80	500	820	1,120	370	280	
Gender: Male Female	6,040 2,530	2,560 380	430 	880 	1,250 370	3,480 2,140	1,720 720	60 20	4 50 	560 260		150 220	270 	
Age: 14 to 15 16 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44 45 to 54 55 to 64 65 and over	 330 800 1,890 1,520 1,890 1,550	 180 350 690 530 590 450 140	 100 150 60 70 30 20	 140 130 90 180 100 160 80	 30 110 450 290 410 260	 150 460 1,200 990 1,310 1,100	 80 220 690 390 470 550	 20 20 	 260 190	 70 100 290 280 60	210 200 310	 30 50 130 70 40 40	 180 	
Length of service with employer: Less than 3 months 3 to 11 months 1 to 5 years More than 5 years	1,250 1,730 2,810 2,590	350 550 1,040 850	60 100 220 70	110 70 340 230	180 380 490 550	890 1,170 1,770 1,740	360 530 790 740	20 30 30	 400	280 260 170 110	200 430	80 90 150 40	 190 	
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ : White only Black only Hispanic or Latino only Asian only Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only American Indian or Alaskan Native only Hispanic or Latino and other race Multi-race Not reported	5,240 230 620 40 20 30 2,470	1,730 70 280 20 30 830	210 60 170	600 90 190	920 60 140 20 20 470	3,510 160 340 20 1,640	1,170 60 150 1,110	40 40	420 	660 70 80	70 50 	180 60 110	270 	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2015

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.